



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

wage-earners, social workers, and students of sociology can all read them with interest, pleasure, and advantage.

In a work so comprehensive, one omission is conspicuous. This is the absence of all discussion of fatigue in relation to the general health and welfare of factory workers. Although in the chapter on "Factory Accidents and Safety" fatigue is mentioned as one cause of accidents, the long struggle in the courts of the United States for a shorter working-day in manufacture is nowhere recognized, and Josephine Goldmark's epoch-making volumes on *Fatigue and Efficiency* are ignored alike in the text and in the bibliography.

It is to be desired that this work may pass through many editions, in which case the index—the one glaring weakness of the present edition—may well be made more complete. The imperfect index is only partially compensated for by a full and well-arranged table of contents.

FLORENCE KELLEY

NEW YORK CITY

Racial Integrity and Other Features of the Negro Problem. By A. H. SHANNON. Nashville, Tenn.: Publishing House of the M. E. Church, South. Pp. 305. \$1.00.

The author of this book is a southern man who approaches the negro problem chiefly from the moral standpoint, and bases his views largely upon personal observations. His central thesis is that the mulatto is on the increase through the amalgamation of white and black. He uses the Census reports and some investigations of his own in support of his conclusion. He assumes that the mulatto is necessarily a bastard, and that, instead of being placed under a social ban as would be done in case of a white bastard, he is pampered, appointed to office, and allowed to lead in education, the ministry, etc. A negro woman, therefore, finds that through a life of sin she has the best prospect of producing children who may rise to distinction. "With mongrels as its political leaders," says the author, "as the teachers of its youth, and in its pulpits, we see no hope whatever of any marked improvement or moral uplift in the character of the race."

A chapter deals with the criminal negroes in the cities and suggests the use of vagrancy laws to keep them on the farms. Another chapter gives a brief history of negro slavery, a striking feature of which is an absence of knowledge of the causes underlying the origin and disappearance of human servitude. The author seems not to have heard of

Nieboer's classic work on that subject. A final chapter points out the need of a curriculum adapted to the negro's peculiar capacities, but gives more weight to the size of the brain, early closing of the sutures, etc., as compared to the white race, than modern scholars generally allow.

The author is wrong in supposing that all mulattoes have a vicious origin. The tendency to judge the individual mulatto on his merits, regardless of his ancestry, is in line with moral progress. The Almighty visits the sins of the father upon the children through heredity, but it is no business of man's to visit sins upon children; rather man should seek to free children as far as possible from all stigma. To cultivate antagonism toward innocent people for the sins of others is neither noble nor Christian in spirit.

Most southern people agree with Thomas Nelson Page that amalgamation of white and black is declining, and that there is nothing to fear from the increase of mulattoes which is due to the intermarriage of mulattoes and pure negroes. Mr. Shannon's book, however has sufficient merit to deserve the attention of serious students of the negro problem.

JEROME DOWD

NORMAN, OKLA.

Working Girls in Evening Schools. By MARY VAN KLEECK. New York: Survey Associates, 1914. Pp. 252.

This volume on industrial education recounts the attempt of public evening schools in New York City to correlate class instruction with daily occupational needs. The evening school is regarded as a means of supplementing inadequate training and also as an agent for interpreting American institutions to foreign-born working girls. Kinds of occupations, hours of labor, and previous training are matters dealt with. There is a statement of the relation of evening schools to certain aspects of the problem of industrial education.

E. L. TALBERT

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI